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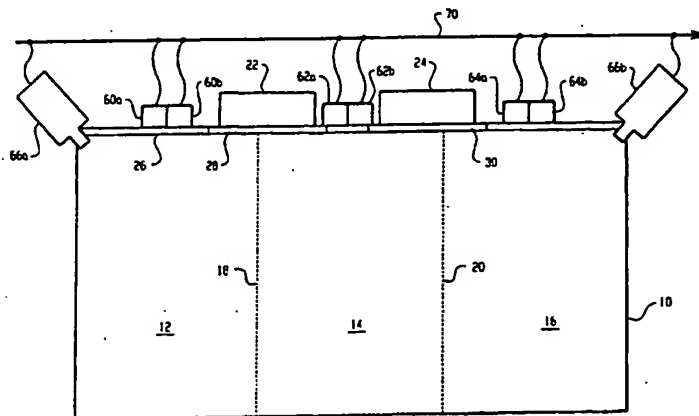
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(54) Title: FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM AND SOLID PROPELLANT AEROSOL GENERATOR FOR USE THEREIN



(57) Abstract: A fire suppression system for a substantially enclosed area comprises: a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about the enclosed area for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into the enclosed area. Each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof. Each ignition element of the aerosol generators being coupled to a fire control unit which is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area. Each aerosol generator preferably includes a container which comprises: a housing including an orifice for exhausting the fire suppressant aerosol; a solid propellant disposed inside of the housing; at least one cover mounted to the housing to seal correspondingly at least one open side thereof; an ignition material coupled to the solid propellant for igniting the solid propellant to produce the fire suppressant aerosol; and at least one baffle disposed integral to the housing to capture non-usable effluent.

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FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM AND SOLID PROPELLANT AEROSOL GENERATOR FOR USE THEREIN

[0001] This application claims the benefit of the Provisional application No. 60/323,824 filed September 21, 2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention is directed to fire suppression systems, in general, and more specifically to a fire suppression system and a plurality of aerosol generators for dispensing a fire suppressant material, that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material, promptly into the affected storage area, and a solid propellant container preferably for use therein.

[0003] It is of paramount importance to detect a fire in an unattended, storage area or enclosed storage compartment at an early stage of progression so that it may be suppressed before spreading to other compartments or areas adjacent or in close proximity to the affected storage area or compartment. This detection and suppression of fires becomes even more critical when the storage compartment is located in a vehicle that is operated in an environment isolated from conventional fire fighting personnel and equipment, like a cargo hold of an aircraft, for example. Current aircraft fire suppressant systems include a gaseous material, like Halon® 1301, that is compressed in one or more containers at central locations on the aircraft and distributed through piping to the various cargo holds in the aircraft. When a fire is detected in a cargo hold, an appropriate valve or valves in the piping system is or are activated to release the Halon fire suppressant material into the cargo hold in which fire was detected. The released Halon material is intended to blanket or flood the cargo hold and put out the fire. Heretofore, this has been considered an adequate system.

[0004] However, the Halon material of the current systems contains an ozone depleting material which may leak from the storage compartment and into the environment upon being activated to suppress a fire. Most nations of the world prefer banning this material to avoid its harmful effects on the environment. Also, Halon produces toxic products when activated by flame. Accordingly, there is a strong desire to find an alternate material to Halon and a suitable fire suppressant system for dispensing it as needed.

[0005] For cargo holds of aircraft, a fire in the hold indication requires not only a dispensing of the fire suppressant material, but also a prompt landing of the aircraft at the nearest airport. The aircraft will then remain out of service until clean up is completed and the aircraft is certified to fly again. This unscheduled servicing of the aircraft is very costly to the airlines and inconveniences the passengers thereof. The problem is that some activations of the fire

suppressant system result from false alarms of the fire detection system, i.e. caused by a perceived fire condition that is something other than an actual fire. Thus, the costs and inconveniences incurred as a result of the dispensing of the fire suppressant material under false alarm conditions could have been avoided with a more accurate and reliable fire detection system.

[0006] The present invention intends to overcome the drawbacks of the current fire detection and suppressant systems and to offer a system which detects a fire accurately and reliably, generates a fire indication and provides for a quick dispensing of a fire suppressant, which does not include substantially an ozone depleting material, focused within the storage compartment in which the fire is detected.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a solid propellant container for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol comprises: a housing having at least one open side and including a multiplicity of orifices for exhausting the fire suppressant aerosol; a solid propellant disposed inside of the housing; at least one cover mounted to the housing to seal correspondingly the at least one open side thereof; an ignition material coupled to the solid propellant for igniting the solid propellant to produce the fire suppressant aerosol; and at least one baffle integral to the housing to capture non-usable effluent.

[0008] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a fire suppression system for a substantially enclosed area comprises: a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about the enclosed area for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into the enclosed area, each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof; and a fire control unit, each ignition element of the aerosol generators being coupled to the fire control unit which is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area.

[0009] In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, a fire suppression system for a plurality of substantially enclosed areas comprises: a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about each enclosed area of the plurality for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into at least one enclosed area, each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof; and a fire control unit for each enclosed area of the plurality, each fire control unit being coupled to the ignition elements of the aerosol generators of the corresponding

enclosed area and is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator of the corresponding enclosed area utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the corresponding enclosed area.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0010] Figure 1 is a sketch of a fire detection and suppression system for use in a storage compartment suitable for embodying the principles of the present invention.
- [0011] Figures 2 and 3 are top and bottom isometric views of an exemplary aerosol generator assembly suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0012] Figures 4 and 5 are bottom and top isometric views of an exemplary aerosol generator assembly compartment mounting suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0013] Figure 6 is a block diagram schematic of an exemplary fire detector unit suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0014] Figure 7 is a block diagram schematic of an exemplary imager unit suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0015] Figure 8 is a block diagram schematic of an overall fire detection system suitable for use in the application of an aircraft.
- [0016] Figure 9 is a block diagram schematic of an exemplary fire suppression system suitable for use in the application of an aircraft.
- [0017] Figure 10 is an isometric view of an exemplary aerosol generator illustrating exhaust ports thereof suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0018] Figure 11 is an expanded view assembly illustration of the aerosol generator of Figure 10.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0019] A sketch of a fire detection and suppression system for use at a storage area or compartment suitable for embodying the principles of the present invention is shown in cross-sectional view in Figure 1. Referring to Figure 1, a storage compartment 10 which may be a cargo hold, bay or compartment of an aircraft, for example, is divided into a plurality of detection zones or cavities 12, 14 and 16 as delineated by dashed lines 18 and 20. It is understood that an aircraft may have more than one cargo compartment and the embodiment depicted in Figure 1 is merely exemplary of each such compartment. It is intended that each of the cargo compartments 10 include one or more aerosol generators for generating a fire suppressant material. In the present embodiment, a plurality of hermetically sealed, aerosol generators depicted by blocks 22 and 24, which may be solid propellant in ultra-low pressure aerosol generators, for example, are

disposed at a ceiling portion 26 of the cargo compartment 10 above vented openings 28 and 30 as will be described in greater detail herein below.

[0020] In the present embodiment, the propellant of the plurality of aerosol generators 22 and 24 produces upon ignition an aerosol that is principally potassium bromide. The gaseous products are principally water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. For aircraft applications, each of the aerosol generators 22 and 24 has a large orifice instead of the conventional sonic nozzles. As a result, the internal pressure during the discharge period is approximately 10 psig. During storage and normal flight the pressure inside the generator is the normal change in pressure that occurs in any hermetically sealed container that is subjected to changes in ambient conditions.

[0021] Test results of aerosol generators of the solid propellant type are shown in Table 1 below. The concept that is used for Extended Twin Operations (ETOPS) up to 540 minutes is to expend a series of aerosol generators of 3-1/2 lbs each for each 2000 cubic feet. This would create the functional equivalent of an 8% Halon 1301 system. At 30 minutes, the concentration would be reduced to the functional equivalent of 4-1/2% Halon 1301. At that point, another aerosol generator may be expended every 30 minutes. Different quantities of aerosol generators may be used based upon the size of the cargo bay. It is understood that the size and number of the generators for a cargo compartment may be modified based on the size of the compartment and the specific application.

Table 1
Requirements Of Present Embodiment vs. Halon in 2000 Cubic Feet

	Suppression Threshold	Design Minimum	30 Minute initial Release
Fuel Fire	3.5 pounds	4.6 pounds	9.2 pounds
Bulk Load Test	<2.5 pounds	<2.5 pounds	<2.5 pounds
Container Test	3.5 pounds	4.6 pounds	9.2 pounds
Aerosol Can Test		4.6 pounds	
Halon requirement	25 pounds = 3% of Halon	33 pounds = 4% of Halon	66 pounds = 8% of Halon

[0022] An exemplary hermetically sealed, aerosol generator 22, 24 with multiple outlets 25 for use in the present embodiment is shown in the isometric sketch of Figure 10. The aerosol generator 22,24 may employ the same or similar initiator that has been used in the US Air Force's ejection seats for many years which has a history of both reliability and safety. Its ignition element consists of two independent 1-watt/1-ohm bridge wires or squibs, for example. The aerosol generator 22, 24 for use in the present embodiment will be described in greater detail herein below in connection with the break away assembly illustration of Figure 11.

[0023] In the top view of Figure 2 and bottom view of Figure 3, the sealed container 22,24 is shown mounted to a base 32 by supporting straps 34 and 36, for example. The bottom of the base 32 which has a plurality of openings 38 and 40 may be mounted to the ceiling 26 over vented portions 28 and 30 thereof to permit passage of the aerosol and gaseous fire suppressant products released or exhausted from the aerosol generator via outlets 25 out through the vents 28 and 30 and into the compartment 10.

[0024] The present example employs four aerosol generators located in two places 22, 24 for compartment 10 which are shown in bottom view in Figure 4 and top view in Figure 5. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, in the present embodiment, each of the four aerosol generators 42, 44, 46 and 48 is installed with its base over a respectively corresponding vented portion 50, 52, 54, 56 of the ceiling 26. Accordingly, when initiated, each of the aerosol generators will generate and release its aerosol and gaseous fire suppressant products through the openings in its respective base and vented portion of the ceiling into the compartment 10.

[0025] With the present embodiment, the attainment of 240 or 540 minutes or longer of fire suppressant discharge is a function of how many aerosol generators are used for a compartment. It is expected that the suppression level will be reached in an empty compartment in less than 10 seconds, for example. This time may be reduced in a filled compartment. Aerosol tests demonstrated that the fire suppressant generated by the aerosol generators is effective for fuel/air explosives also. In addition, the use of independent aerosol generator systems for each cargo compartment further improved the system's effectiveness. For a more detailed description of solid propellant aerosol generators of the type contemplated for the present embodiment, reference is made to the U.S. Patent bearing number 5, 861, 106, issued 19 January 1999, and entitled "Compositions and Methods For Suppressing Flame" which is incorporated by reference herein. This patent is assigned to Universal Propulsion Company, Inc. which is the same assignee

and/or a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company of the assignee of the instant application. A divisional application of the referenced '106 patent was later issued as USP 6, 019, 177 on 1 February 2000 having the same ownership as its parent '106 patent.

[0026] Referring back to Figure 1, as explained above, each cargo compartment 10 may be broken into a plurality of detection zones 12, 14 and 16. The number of zones in each cargo compartment will be determined after sufficient testing and analysis in order to comply with the application requirements, like a one minute response time, for example. The present embodiment includes multiple fire detectors distributed throughout each cargo compartment 10 with each fire detector including a variety of fire detection sensors. For example, there may be two fire detectors installed in each zone 12, 14 and 16 in a dual-loop system. The two fire detectors in each zone may be mounted next to each other, inside pans located above the cargo compartment ceiling 26, like fire detectors 60a and 60b for zone 12, fire detectors 62a and 62b for zone 14 and 64a and 64b for zone 16, for example. In the present embodiment, each of the fire detectors 60a, 60b, 62a, 62b, 64a and 64b may contain three different fire detection sensors: a smoke detector, a carbon monoxide (CO) gas detector, and hydrogen (H₂) gas detector as will be described in greater detail herein below. While in the present application a specific combination of fire detection sensors is being used in a fire detector, it is understood that in other applications or storage areas, different combinations of sensors may be used just as well.

[0027] In addition, at least one IR imager may be disposed at each cargo compartment 10 for fire detection confirmation, but it is understood that in some applications imagers may not be needed. In the present embodiment, two IR imagers 66a and 66b may be mounted in opposite top corners of the compartment 10, preferably behind a protective shield, in the dual-loop system. This mounting location will keep each imager out of the actual compartment and free from damage. Each imager 66a and 66b may include a wide-angle lens so that when aimed towards the center or bottom center of the compartment 10, for example, the angle of acceptance of the combination of two imagers will permit a clear view of the entire cargo compartment including across the ceiling and down the side walls adjacent the imager mounting. It is intended for the combination of imagers to detect any hot cargo along the top of the compartment, heat rise from cargo located below the top, and heat reflections from the compartment walls. Each fire detector 60a, 60b, 62a, 62b, 64a and 64b and IR imagers 66a and 66b will include self-contained electronics for determining independently whether or not it considers a fire to be present and generates a signal indicative thereof as will be described in greater detail herein below.

[0028] All fire detectors and IR imagers of each cargo compartment 10 may be connected in a dual-loop system via a controller area network (CAN) bus 70 to cargo fire detection control unit (CFDCU) as will be described in more detail in connection with the block diagram schematic of Figure 8. The location of the CFDCU may be based on the particular application or aircraft, for example. A suitable location for mounting the CFDCU in an aircraft is at the main avionics bay equipment rack.

[0029] A block diagram schematic of an exemplary fire detector unit suitable for use in the present embodiment is shown in Figure 6. Referring to Figure 6, all of the sensors used for fire detection are disposed in a detection chamber 72 which includes a smoke detector 74, a carbon monoxide (CO) sensor 76, and a hydrogen (H₂) sensor 78, for example. The smoke detector 74 may be a photoelectric device that has been and is currently being used extensively in such applications as aircraft cargo bays, and laboratory, cabin, and electronic bays, for example. The smoke detector 74 incorporates several design features which greatly improves system operational reliability and performance, like free convection design which maximizes natural flow of the smoke through the detection chamber, computer designed detector labyrinth which minimizes effects of external and reflected light, chamber screen which prevents large particles from entering the detector labyrinth, use of solid state optical components which minimizes size, weight, and power consumption while increasing reliability and operational life, provides accurate and stable performance over years of operation, and offers an immunity to shock and vibration, and isolated electronics which complete environmental isolation of the detection electronics from the contaminated smoke detection chamber.

[0030] More specifically, in the smoke detector, a light emitting diode (LED) 80 and photoelectric sensor (photo diode) 82 are mounted in an optical block within the labyrinth such that the sensor 82 receives very little light normally. The labyrinth surfaces may be computer designed such that very little light from the LED 80 is reflected onto the sensor, even when the surfaces are coated with particles and contamination build-up. The LED 80 may be driven by an oscillating signal 86 that is synchronized with a photodiode detection signal 88 generated by the photodiode 82 in order to maximize both LED emission levels and detection and/or noise rejection. The smoke detector 74 may also include built-in test (BIT), like another LED 84 which is used as a test light source. The test LED 84 may be driven by a test signal 90 that may be also synchronized with the photodiode detection signal 88 generated by the photodiode 82 in order to better effect a test of the proper operation of the smoke detector 74.

[0031] Chemical sensors 76 and 78 may be each integrated on and/or in a respective semiconductor chip of the micro-electromechanical system (MEMS) - based variety for

suppressant system result from false alarms of the fire detection system, i.e. caused by a perceived fire condition that is something other than an actual fire. Thus, the costs and inconveniences incurred as a result of the dispensing of the fire suppressant material under false alarm conditions could have been avoided with a more accurate and reliable fire detection system.

[0006] The present invention intends to overcome the drawbacks of the current fire detection and suppressant systems and to offer a system which detects a fire accurately and reliably, generates a fire indication and provides for a quick dispensing of a fire suppressant, which does not include substantially an ozone depleting material, focused within the storage compartment in which the fire is detected.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a solid propellant container for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol comprises: a housing having at least one open side and including a multiplicity of orifices for exhausting the fire suppressant aerosol; a solid propellant disposed inside of the housing; at least one cover mounted to the housing to seal correspondingly the at least one open side thereof; an ignition material coupled to the solid propellant for igniting the solid propellant to produce the fire suppressant aerosol; and at least one baffle integral to the housing to capture non-usable effluent.

[0008] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a fire suppression system for a substantially enclosed area comprises: a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about the enclosed area for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into the enclosed area, each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof; and a fire control unit, each ignition element of the aerosol generators being coupled to the fire control unit which is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area.

[0009] In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, a fire suppression system for a plurality of substantially enclosed areas comprises: a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about each enclosed area of the plurality for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into at least one enclosed area, each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof; and a fire control unit for each enclosed area of the plurality, each fire control unit being coupled to the ignition elements of the aerosol generators of the corresponding

enclosed area and is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator of the corresponding enclosed area utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the corresponding enclosed area.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0010] Figure 1 is a sketch of a fire detection and suppression system for use in a storage compartment suitable for embodying the principles of the present invention.
- [0011] Figures 2 and 3 are top and bottom isometric views of an exemplary aerosol generator assembly suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0012] Figures 4 and 5 are bottom and top isometric views of an exemplary aerosol generator assembly compartment mounting suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0013] Figure 6 is a block diagram schematic of an exemplary fire detector unit suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0014] Figure 7 is a block diagram schematic of an exemplary imager unit suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0015] Figure 8 is a block diagram schematic of an overall fire detection system suitable for use in the application of an aircraft.
- [0016] Figure 9 is a block diagram schematic of an exemplary fire suppression system suitable for use in the application of an aircraft.
- [0017] Figure 10 is an isometric view of an exemplary aerosol generator illustrating exhaust ports thereof suitable for use in the embodiment of Figure 1.
- [0018] Figure 11 is an expanded view assembly illustration of the aerosol generator of Figure 10.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0019] A sketch of a fire detection and suppression system for use at a storage area or compartment suitable for embodying the principles of the present invention is shown in cross-sectional view in Figure 1. Referring to Figure 1, a storage compartment 10 which may be a cargo hold, bay or compartment of an aircraft, for example, is divided into a plurality of detection zones or cavities 12, 14 and 16 as delineated by dashed lines 18 and 20. It is understood that an aircraft may have more than one cargo compartment and the embodiment depicted in Figure 1 is merely exemplary of each such compartment. It is intended that each of the cargo compartments 10 include one or more aerosol generators for generating a fire suppressant material. In the present embodiment, a plurality of hermetically sealed, aerosol generators depicted by blocks 22 and 24, which may be solid propellant in ultra-low pressure aerosol generators, for example, are

disposed at a ceiling portion 26 of the cargo compartment 10 above vented openings 28 and 30 as will be described in greater detail herein below.

[0020] In the present embodiment, the propellant of the plurality of aerosol generators 22 and 24 produces upon ignition an aerosol that is principally potassium bromide. The gaseous products are principally water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. For aircraft applications, each of the aerosol generators 22 and 24 has a large orifice instead of the conventional sonic nozzles. As a result, the internal pressure during the discharge period is approximately 10 psig. During storage and normal flight the pressure inside the generator is the normal change in pressure that occurs in any hermetically sealed container that is subjected to changes in ambient conditions.

[0021] Test results of aerosol generators of the solid propellant type are shown in Table 1 below. The concept that is used for Extended Twin Operations (ETOPS) up to 540 minutes is to expend a series of aerosol generators of 3-1/2 lbs each for each 2000 cubic feet. This would create the functional equivalent of an 8% Halon 1301 system. At 30 minutes, the concentration would be reduced to the functional equivalent of 4-1/2% Halon 1301. At that point, another aerosol generator may be expended every 30 minutes. Different quantities of aerosol generators may be used based upon the size of the cargo bay. It is understood that the size and number of the generators for a cargo compartment may be modified based on the size of the compartment and the specific application.

Table 1
Requirements Of Present Embodiment vs. Halon in 2000 Cubic Feet

	Suppression Threshold	Design Minimum	30 Minute initial Release
Fuel Fire	3.5 pounds	4.6 pounds	9.2 pounds
Bulk Load Test	<2.5 pounds	<2.5 pounds	<2.5 pounds
Container Test	3.5 pounds	4.6 pounds	9.2 pounds
Aerosol Can Test		4.6 pounds	
Halon requirement	25 pounds = 3% of Halon	33 pounds = 4% of Halon	66 pounds = 8% of Halon

[0022] An exemplary hermetically sealed, aerosol generator 22, 24 with multiple outlets 25 for use in the present embodiment is shown in the isometric sketch of Figure 10. The aerosol generator 22,24 may employ the same or similar initiator that has been used in the US Air Force's ejection seats for many years which has a history of both reliability and safety. Its ignition element consists of two independent 1-watt/1-ohm bridge wires or squibs, for example. The aerosol generator 22, 24 for use in the present embodiment will be described in greater detail herein below in connection with the break away assembly illustration of Figure 11.

[0023] In the top view of Figure 2 and bottom view of Figure 3, the sealed container 22,24 is shown mounted to a base 32 by supporting straps 34 and 36, for example. The bottom of the base 32 which has a plurality of openings 38 and 40 may be mounted to the ceiling 26 over vented portions 28 and 30 thereof to permit passage of the aerosol and gaseous fire suppressant products released or exhausted from the aerosol generator via outlets 25 out through the vents 28 and 30 and into the compartment 10.

[0024] The present example employs four aerosol generators located in two places 22, 24 for compartment 10 which are shown in bottom view in Figure 4 and top view in Figure 5. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, in the present embodiment, each of the four aerosol generators 42, 44, 46 and 48 is installed with its base over a respectively corresponding vented portion 50, 52, 54, 56 of the ceiling 26. Accordingly, when initiated, each of the aerosol generators will generate and release its aerosol and gaseous fire suppressant products through the openings in its respective base and vented portion of the ceiling into the compartment 10.

[0025] With the present embodiment, the attainment of 240 or 540 minutes or longer of fire suppressant discharge is a function of how many aerosol generators are used for a compartment. It is expected that the suppression level will be reached in an empty compartment in less than 10 seconds, for example. This time may be reduced in a filled compartment. Aerosol tests demonstrated that the fire suppressant generated by the aerosol generators is effective for fuel/air explosives also. In addition, the use of independent aerosol generator systems for each cargo compartment further improved the system's effectiveness. For a more detailed description of solid propellant aerosol generators of the type contemplated for the present embodiment, reference is made to the U.S. Patent bearing number 5, 861, 106, issued 19 January 1999, and entitled "Compositions and Methods For Suppressing Flame" which is incorporated by reference herein. This patent is assigned to Universal Propulsion Company, Inc. which is the same assignee

and/or a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company of the assignee of the instant application. A divisional application of the referenced '106 patent was later issued as USP 6, 019, 177 on 1 February 2000 having the same ownership as its parent '106 patent.

[0026] Referring back to Figure 1, as explained above, each cargo compartment 10 may be broken into a plurality of detection zones 12, 14 and 16. The number of zones in each cargo compartment will be determined after sufficient testing and analysis in order to comply with the application requirements, like a one minute response time, for example. The present embodiment includes multiple fire detectors distributed throughout each cargo compartment 10 with each fire detector including a variety of fire detection sensors. For example, there may be two fire detectors installed in each zone 12, 14 and 16 in a dual-loop system. The two fire detectors in each zone may be mounted next to each other, inside pans located above the cargo compartment ceiling 26, like fire detectors 60a and 60b for zone 12, fire detectors 62a and 62b for zone 14 and 64a and 64b for zone 16, for example. In the present embodiment, each of the fire detectors 60a, 60b, 62a, 62b, 64a and 64b may contain three different fire detection sensors: a smoke detector, a carbon monoxide (CO) gas detector, and hydrogen (H₂) gas detector as will be described in greater detail herein below. While in the present application a specific combination of fire detection sensors is being used in a fire detector, it is understood that in other applications or storage areas, different combinations of sensors may be used just as well.

[0027] In addition, at least one IR imager may be disposed at each cargo compartment 10 for fire detection confirmation, but it is understood that in some applications imagers may not be needed. In the present embodiment, two IR imagers 66a and 66b may be mounted in opposite top corners of the compartment 10, preferably behind a protective shield, in the dual-loop system. This mounting location will keep each imager out of the actual compartment and free from damage. Each imager 66a and 66b may include a wide-angle lens so that when aimed towards the center or bottom center of the compartment 10, for example, the angle of acceptance of the combination of two imagers will permit a clear view of the entire cargo compartment including across the ceiling and down the side walls adjacent the imager mounting. It is intended for the combination of imagers to detect any hot cargo along the top of the compartment, heat rise from cargo located below the top, and heat reflections from the compartment walls. Each fire detector 60a, 60b, 62a, 62b, 64a and 64b and IR imagers 66a and 66b will include self-contained electronics for determining independently whether or not it considers a fire to be present and generates a signal indicative thereof as will be described in greater detail herein below.

[0028] All fire detectors and IR imagers of each cargo compartment 10 may be connected in a dual-loop system via a controller area network (CAN) bus 70 to cargo fire detection control unit (CFDCU) as will be described in more detail in connection with the block diagram schematic of Figure 8. The location of the CFDCU may be based on the particular application or aircraft, for example. A suitable location for mounting the CFDCU in an aircraft is at the main avionics bay equipment rack.

[0029] A block diagram schematic of an exemplary fire detector unit suitable for use in the present embodiment is shown in Figure 6. Referring to Figure 6, all of the sensors used for fire detection are disposed in a detection chamber 72 which includes a smoke detector 74, a carbon monoxide (CO) sensor 76, and a hydrogen (H₂) sensor 78, for example. The smoke detector 74 may be a photoelectric device that has been and is currently being used extensively in such applications as aircraft cargo bays, and laboratory, cabin, and electronic bays, for example. The smoke detector 74 incorporates several design features which greatly improves system operational reliability and performance, like free convection design which maximizes natural flow of the smoke through the detection chamber, computer designed detector labyrinth which minimizes effects of external and reflected light, chamber screen which prevents large particles from entering the detector labyrinth, use of solid state optical components which minimizes size, weight, and power consumption while increasing reliability and operational life, provides accurate and stable performance over years of operation, and offers an immunity to shock and vibration, and isolated electronics which complete environmental isolation of the detection electronics from the contaminated smoke detection chamber.

[0030] More specifically, in the smoke detector, a light emitting diode (LED) 80 and photoelectric sensor (photo diode) 82 are mounted in an optical block within the labyrinth such that the sensor 82 receives very little light normally. The labyrinth surfaces may be computer designed such that very little light from the LED 80 is reflected onto the sensor, even when the surfaces are coated with particles and contamination build-up. The LED 80 may be driven by an oscillating signal 86 that is synchronized with a photodiode detection signal 88 generated by the photodiode 82 in order to maximize both LED emission levels and detection and/or noise rejection. The smoke detector 74 may also include built-in test (BIT), like another LED 84 which is used as a test light source. The test LED 84 may be driven by a test signal 90 that may be also synchronized with the photodiode detection signal 88 generated by the photodiode 82 in order to better effect a test of the proper operation of the smoke detector 74.

[0031] Chemical sensors 76 and 78 may be each integrated on and/or in a respective semiconductor chip of the micro-electromechanical system (MEMS) - based variety for

monitoring and detecting gases which are the by-products of combustion, like CO and H₂, for example. The semiconductor chips of the chemical sensors 76 and 78 may be each mounted in a respective container, like a TO-8 can, for example, which are disposed within the smoke detection chamber 72. The TO-8 cans include a screened top surface to allow gases in the environment to enter the can and come in contact with the semiconductor chip which measures the CO or H₂ content in the environment.

[0032] More specifically, in the present embodiment, the semiconductor chip of the CO sensor 76 uses a multilayer MEMS structure. A glass layer for thermal isolation is printed between a ruthenium oxide (RuO₂) heater and an alumina substrate. A pair of gold electrodes for the heater is formed on a thermal insulator. A tin oxide (SnO₂) gas sensing layer is printed on an electrical insulation layer which covers the heater. A pair of gold electrodes for measuring sensor resistance or conductivity is formed on the electrical insulator for connecting to the leads of the TO-8 can. Activated charcoal is included in the area between the internal and external covers of the TO-8 can to reduce the effect of noise gases. In the presence of CO, the conductivity of sensor 76 increases depending on the gas concentration in the environment. The CO sensor 76 generates a signal 92 which is representative of the CO content in the environment detected thereby. It may also include BIT for the testing of proper operation thereof. This type of CO sensor displayed good selectivity to carbon monoxide.

[0033] In addition, the semiconductor chip of the H₂ sensor 78 in the present embodiment comprises a tin dioxide (SnO₂) semiconductor that has low conductivity in clean air. In the presence of H₂, the sensor's conductivity increases depending on the gas concentration in the air. The H₂ sensor 78 generates a signal 94 which is representative of the H₂ content in the environment detected thereby. It may also include BIT for the testing of proper operation thereof. Integral heaters and temperature sensors within both the CO and H₂ sensors, 76 and 78, respectively, stabilize their performance over the operating temperature and humidity ranges and permit self-testing thereof. For a more detailed description of such MEMS-based chemical sensors reference is made to the co-pending patent application bearing number 09/940,408, filed on 27 August 2001 and entitled "A Method of Self-Testing A Semiconductor Chemical Gas Sensor Including An Embedded Temperature Sensor" which is incorporated by reference herein. This application is assigned to Rosemount Aerospace Inc. which is the same assignee and/or a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company of the assignee of the instant application.

[0034] Each fire detector also includes fire detector electronics 100 which may comprise solid-state components to increase reliability, and reduce power consumption, size and weight. The heart of the electronics section 100 for the present embodiment is a single-chip, highly-

integrated conventional 8-bit microcontroller 102, for example, and includes a CAN bus controller 104, a programmable read only memory (ROM), a random access memory (RAM), multiple timers (all not shown), multi-channel analog-to-digital converter (ADC) 106, and serial and parallel I/O ports (also not shown). The three sensor signals (smoke 88, CO 92, and H₂ 94) may be amplified by amplifiers 108, 110 and 112, respectively, and fed into inputs of the microcontroller's ADC 106. Programmed software routines of the microcontroller 102 will control the selection/sampling, digitization and storage of the amplified signals 88, 92 and 94 and may compensate each signal for temperature effects and compare each signal to a predetermined alarm detection threshold. In the present embodiment, an alarm condition is determined to be present by the programmed software routine if all three sensor signals are above their respective detection threshold. A signal representative of this alarm condition is transmitted along with a digitally coded fire detection source identification tag to the CFDCU over the CAN bus 70 using the CAN controller 104 and a CAN transceiver 114.

[0035] Using preprogrammed software routines, the microcontroller 102 may perform the following primary control functions for the fire detector: monitoring the smoke detector photo diode signal 88, which varies with smoke concentration; monitoring the CO and H₂ sensor conductivity signals 92 and 94, which varies with their respective gas concentration; identifying a fire alarm condition, based on the monitored sensor signals; receiving and transmitting signals over the CAN bus 70 via controller 104 and transceiver 114; generating discrete ALARM and FAULT output signals 130 and 132 via gate circuits 134 and 36, respectively; monitoring the discrete TEST input signal 124 via gate 138; performing built-in-test functions as will be described in greater detail herebelow; and generating supply voltages from a VDC power input via power supply circuit 122.

[0036] In addition, the microcontroller 102 communicates with a non-volatile memory 116 which may be a serial EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read only memory), for example, that stores predetermined data like sensor calibration data and maintenance data, and data received from the CAN bus, for example. The microcontroller 102 also may have a serial output data bus 118 that is used for maintenance purposes. This bus 118 is accessible when the detector is under maintenance and is not intended to be used during normal field operation. It may be used to monitor system performance and read detector failure history for troubleshooting purposes, for example. All inputs and outputs to the fire detector are filtered and transient protected to make the detector immune to noise, radio frequency (RF) fields, electrostatic discharge (ESD), power supply transients, and lightning. In addition, the filtering minimizes RF energy emissions.

[0037] Each fire detector may have BIT capabilities to improve field maintainability. The built-in-test will perform a complete checkout of the detector operation to insure that it detects failures to a minimum confidence level, like 95%, for example. In the present embodiment, each fire detector may perform three types of BIT: power-up, continuous, and initiated. Power-up BIT will be performed once at power-up and will typically comprise the following tests: memory test, watchdog circuit verification, microcontroller operation test (including analog-to-digital converter operation), LED and photo diode operation of the smoke detector 74, smoke detector threshold verification, proper operation of the chemical sensors 76 and 78, and interface verification of the CAN bus 70. Continuous BIT testing may be performed on a continuous basis and will typically comprise the following tests: LED operation, Watchdog and Power supply (122) voltage monitor using the electronics of block 120, and sensor input range reasonableness. Initiated BIT testing may be initiated and performed when directed by a discrete TEST Detector input signal 124 or by a CAN bus command received by the CAN transceiver 114 and CAN controller 104 and will typically perform the same tests as Power-up BIT.

[0038] A block diagram schematic of an exemplary IR imager suitable for use in the fire detection system of the present embodiment is shown in Figure 7. Referring to Figure 7, each imager is based on infrared focal plane array technology. A focal plane infrared imaging array 140 detects optical wavelengths in the far infrared region, like on the order of 8-12 microns, for example. Thermal imaging is done at around 8-12 microns since room temperature objects emit radiation in these wavelengths. The exact field-of-view of a wide-angle, fixed-focus lens of the IR imager will be optimized based on the imager's mounting location as described in connection with the embodiment of Figure 1. Each imager 66a and 66b is connected to and controlled by the CAN bus 70. Each imager may output a video signal 142 to the aircraft cockpit in the standard NTSC format. Similar to the fire detectors, the imagers may operate in both "Remote Mode" and "Autonomous Mode", as commanded by the CAN bus 70.

[0039] The imager's infrared focal plane array (FPA) 140 may be an uncooled microbolometer with 320 by 240 pixel resolution, for example, and may have an integral temperature sensor and thermoelectric temperature control. Each imager may include a conventional digital signal processor (DSP) 144 for use in real-time, digital signal image processing. A field programmable gate array (FPGA) 146 may be programmed with logic to control imager components and interfaces to the aircraft, including the FPA 140, a temperature controller, analog-to-digital converters, memory, and video encoder 148. Similar to the fire detectors, the FPGA 146 of the imagers may accept a discrete test input signal 150 and output both an alarm signal 152 and a fault signal 154 via circuits 153 and 155, respectively. The DSP

144 is preprogrammed with software routines and algorithms to perform the video image processing and to interface with the CAN bus via a CAN bus controller and transceiver 156.

[0040] The FPGA 146 may be programmed to command the FPA 140 to read an image frame and digitize and store in a RAM 158 the IR information or temperature of each FPA image picture element or pixel. The FPGA 146 may also be programmed to notify the DSP 144 via signal lines 160 when a complete image frame is captured. The DSP 144 is preprogrammed to read the pixel information of each new image frame from the RAM 158. The DSP 144 is also programmed with fire detection algorithms to process the pixel information of each frame to look for indications of flame growth, hotspots, and flicker. These algorithms include predetermined criteria through which to measure such indications over time to detect a fire condition. When a fire condition is detected, the imager will output over the CAN bus an alarm signal along with a digitally coded source tag and the discrete alarm output 152. The algorithms for image signal processing may compensate for environmental concerns such as vibration (camera movement), temperature variation, altitude, and fogging, for example. Also, brightness and contrast of the images generated by the FPA 140 may be controlled by a controller 162 prior to the image being stored in the RAM 158.

[0041] In addition, the imager may have BIT capabilities similar to the fire detectors to improve field maintainability. The built-in-tests of the imager may perform a complete checkout of its operations to insure that it detects failures to a minimum confidence level, like around 95%, for example. Each imager 66a and 66b may perform three types of BIT: power-up, continuous, and initiated. Power-up BIT may be performed once at power-up and will typically consist of the following: memory test, watchdog circuit and power supply (164) voltage monitor verification via block 166, DSP operation test, analog-to-digital converter operation test, FPA operation test, and CAN bus interface verification, for example. Continuous BIT may be performed on a continuous basis and will typically consist of the following tests: watchdog, power supply voltage monitor, and input signal range reasonableness. Initiated BIT may be performed when directed by the discrete TEST Detector input signal 150 or by a CAN bus command and will typically perform the same tests as Power-up BIT. Also, upon power up, the FPGA 146 may be programmed from a boot PROM 170 and the DSP may be programmed from a boot EEPROM 172, for example.

[0042] A block diagram schematic of an exemplary overall fire detection system for use in the present embodiment is shown in Figure 8. In the example of Figure 8, the application includes three cargo compartments, namely: a forward or FWD cargo compartment, and AFT cargo compartment, and a BULK cargo compartment. As described above, each of these

compartments are divided into a plurality of n sensor zones or cavities #1, #2, ..., # n and in each cavity there are disposed a pair of fire detectors F/D A and F/D B. Each of the compartments also include two IR imagers A and B disposed in opposite corners of the ceilings thereof to view the overall space of the compartment in each case. Alarm condition signals generated by the fire detectors and IR imagers of the various compartments are transmitted to the CFDCU over a dual loop bus, CAN bus A and CAN bus B. In addition, IR video signals from the IR imagers are conducted over individual signal lines to a video selection switch of the CFDCU which selects one of the IR video signals for display on a cockpit video display.

[0043] In the present embodiment, the CFDCU may contain two identical, isolated alarm detection channels A and B. Each channel A and B will independently analyze the inputs from the fire Detectors and IR imagers of each cargo compartment FWD, AFT and BULK received from both buses CAN bus A and CAN bus B and determine a true fire alarm and compartment source location thereof. A "true" fire condition may be detected by all types of detectors of a compartment, therefore, a fire alarm condition will only be generated if both: (1) the smoke and/or chemical sensors detect the presence of a fire, and (2) the IR imager confirms the condition or vice versa. If only one sensor detects fire, the alarm will not be activated. This AND-type logic will minimize false alarms. This alarm condition information may be sent to a cabin intercommunication data system (CIDS) over data buses, CIDS bus A and CIDS bus B and to other locations based on the particular application. Besides the CAN bus interface, each fire detector and IR imager will have discrete Alarm and Fault outputs, and a discrete Test input as described herein above in connection with the embodiments of Figures 6 and 7. As required, each component may operate in either a "Remote Mode" or "Autonomous Mode".

[0044] As shown in the block diagram schematic embodiment of Figure 8, the Cargo Fire Detection Control Unit (CFDCU) interfaces with all cargo fire detection and suppression apparatus on an aircraft, including the fire detectors and IR imagers of each compartment, the Cockpit Video Display, and the CIDS. It will be shown later in connection with the embodiment of Figure 9 that the CFDCU also interfaces with the fire suppression aerosol generator canisters, and a Cockpit Fire Suppression Switch Panel. Accordingly, the CFDCU provides all system logic and test/fault isolation capabilities. It processes the fire detector and IR Imager signals input thereto to determine a fire condition and provides fire indication to the cockpit based on embedded logic. Test functions provide an indication of the operational status of each individual fire detector and IR imager to the cockpit and aircraft maintenance systems.

[0045] More specifically, the CFDCU incorporates two identical channels that are physically and electrically isolated from each other. In the present embodiment, each channel A and B is

powered by separate power supplies. Each channel contains the necessary circuitry for processing Alarm and Fault signals from each fire detector and IR imager of the storage compartments of the aircraft. Partitioning is such that all fire detectors and IR imagers in both loops A and B of the system interface to both channels via dual CAN busses to achieve the dual loop functionality and full redundancy for optimum dispatch reliability. The CFDCU acts as the bus controller for the two CAN busses that interface with the fire detectors and IR imagers. Upon determining a fire indication in the same zone of a compartment by both loops A and B, the CFDCU sends signals to the CIDS over the data buses, for eventual transmission to the cockpit that a fire condition is detected. The CFDCU may also control the video selector switch to send an IR video image of the affected cargo compartment to the cockpit video display to allow the compartment to be viewed by the flight crew.

[0046] A block diagram schematic of an exemplary overall fire suppression system suitable for use in the present embodiment is shown in Figure 9. As shown in Figure 9, Squib fire controllers in the CFDCU also monitor and control the operation of the fire suppression canisters, #1, #2, . . . #n in the various compartments of the aircraft through use of squib activation signals Squib #1-A, Squib #1-B, . . . , Squib #n-A and Squib #n-B, respectively. Upon receipt of a discrete input from a fire suppression discharge switch on the Cockpit Fire Suppression Switch Panel, the respective squib fire controller fires the initiator in the suppressant canisters, as required. Verification that the initiators have fired is sent to the cockpit via the CIDS as shown in Figure 8. The CFDCU may include BIT capabilities to improve field maintainability. These capabilities may include the performance of a complete checkout of the operation of CFDCU to insure that it detects failures to a minimum confidence level of on the order of 95%, for example.

[0047] More specifically, the CFDCU may perform three types of BIT: power-up, continuous, and initiated. Power-up BIT will be performed once at power-up and will typically consist of the following tests: memory test, watchdog circuit verification, microcontroller operation test, fire detector operation, IR imager operation, fire suppressant canister operation, and CAN bus interface verification, for example. Continuous BIT may be performed on a continuous basis and will typically consist of the following tests: watchdog and power supply voltage monitor, and input signal range reasonableness. Initiated BIT may be performed when directed by a discrete TEST Detector input or by a bus command and will typically perform the same tests as Power-up BIT.

[0048] The exemplary aerosol generators 22, 24 of the present embodiment will now be described in greater detail in connection with the break away assembly illustration of Figure 11. The assembly is small enough to mount in unusable spaces in the storage compartment, e.g.

cargo hold of an aircraft, and provides an ignition source for the propellant and a structure for dispensing hot aerosol while protecting the adjoining mounting structure of the aircraft, for example, from the hot aerosol. A modular assembly of the aerosol generator supports and protects the fire suppressant propellant during shipping, handling and use by a tubular housing 180. The modular design also allows the assembly to be used on various sized and shaped compartment or cargo holds by choosing the number of assemblies for each size. This assembly may be mountable within the space between the ceiling of the cargo hold and the floor of the cabin compartment as described in connection with the embodiment of Figure 1. In the assembly, the propellant may be supported by sheet metal baffles that capture non-usable effluent and force the hot aerosol to flow through the assembly allowing them to cool before being directed into the cargo hold through several exhaust orifices or ports 25. These ports 25 are closed by a hermetic seal, which provides the dual purpose of protecting the propellant from the environment as well as the environment from the propellant. An integral igniter is included in the assembly, which meets a 1-watt, 1-amp no-fire requirement.

[0049] Referring to Figure 11, more specifically, the assembly comprises a substantially square tube or housing 180 which may have dimensions of approximately 19" in length and 4" by 4" square, for example. The tube 180 supports the rest of the assembly. Several holes are stamped in one wall of the tube or housing 180 to provide mounting for mating parts and ports 25 that are used to direct the fire suppressant aerosol into the cargo hold. Two extruded propellants 182 which may be approximately 3 1/3 pounds, for example, are mounted flat to surfaces of two sheet metal baffles 184, respectively. The baffles 184 are in turn mounted vertically within the square aerosol generator such that a gap between the top of the baffles 184 and the inside of the tube 180 exists to allow the hot aerosol to flow over the baffles 184 and out the ports 25 in the tube. Two additional baffles 186 cover the sides of the tubular housing 180. The baffles also capture non-useful effluent. One side of the assembly is closed with a snap-on cap 187 which has a port 188 to secure a through bulkhead electrical connector 190. The other side of the assembly is also closed with another snap-on end cap 192. Inside the assembly attached to a face of each of the propellants 182 is a strip of ignition material that is ignited by an igniter. The electrical leads of the igniter are connected to the through bulkhead electrical connector in order to provide the ignition current to the igniter.

[0050] While the present invention has been described herein above in connection with a storage compartment of an aircraft, there is no intended limitation thereof to such an application. In fact, the present invention and all aspects thereof could be used in many different applications, storage areas and compartments without deviating from the broad principles thereof.

Accordingly, the present invention should not be limited in any way, shape or form to any specific embodiment or application, but rather construed in breadth and broad scope in accordance with the recitation of the claims appended hereto.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A solid propellant container for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol, said container comprising:
 - a housing having at least one open side and including an orifice for exhausting said fire suppressant aerosol;
 - a solid propellant disposed inside of said housing;
 - at least one cover mounted to said housing to seal correspondingly said at least one open side thereof;
 - an ignition material coupled to said solid propellant for igniting said solid propellant to produce said fire suppressant aerosol; and
 - at least one baffle disposed integral to said housing to capture non-usable effluent.
2. The container of claim 1 wherein the housing has a substantially rectangular cross-section with opposing and adjacent side walls.
3. The container of claim 2 wherein the housing includes an opening at each side thereof; and wherein each cover comprises a baffle to cover the corresponding opening and a cap mountable to the housing over the baffle.
4. The container of claim 3 wherein at least one cap includes an exhaust orifice for exhausting the aerosol.
5. The container of claim 1 wherein the at least one baffle comprises a metal sheet; and wherein the solid propellant includes at least one sheet of extruded solid propellant mounted correspondingly to said metal sheet which in turn is mounted vertically to a side wall of the housing leaving a gap between the metal sheet and an adjacent side wall through which the aerosol is directed to the exhaust orifices.
6. The container of claim 5 wherein the housing has a substantially rectangular cross-section with opposing and adjacent side walls; wherein a first side wall of the housing includes exhaust orifices; wherein two metal sheet baffles are mounted to said first side wall, each metal sheet mounted substantially parallel to a corresponding adjacent side wall of said first side wall leaving a gap between the metal sheet and its corresponding adjacent side wall through which the aerosol is directed to the exhaust orifices of the first side wall.
7. The container of claim 6 wherein the exhaust orifices are disposed in the first side wall in areas between each baffle and the corresponding adjacent side wall.
8. The container of claim 6 wherein slots are provided in the first side wall; and wherein the metal sheet baffles are mounted to the first side wall utilizing said slots.

9. The container of claim 1 wherein the ignition material comprises a strip of ignition material ignitable by an igniter.
10. The container of claim 9 wherein the cover includes an electrical connector connected to the strip of ignition material by at least one electrical lead for providing ignition current to the ignition material.
11. The container of claim 10 wherein the electrical connector, ignition material and electrical leads forming an ignition unit that has a 1-watt, 1-amp, no-fire characteristics.
12. The container of claim 1 wherein the housing is hermetically sealed.
13. The container of claim 1 wherein prior to ignition, the orifice is covered with hermetic seal.
14. The container of claim 1 wherein the solid propellant produces fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material.
15. A fire suppression system for a substantially enclosed area, said system comprising:
a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about the enclosed area for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into the enclosed area, each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof; and
a fire control unit, each ignition element of said aerosol generators being coupled to said fire control unit which is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area.
16. The system of claim 15 wherein the fire control unit is disposed remotely from the plurality of aerosol generators.
17. The system of claim 15 wherein each of the aerosol generators include a multiplicity of orifices for exhausting the fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area.
18. The system of claim 15 wherein the enclosed area includes vented portions of a ceiling; and wherein the aerosol generators are disposed at the vented portions of the ceiling for exhausting the fire suppressant aerosol through the vents and into the enclosed area.
19. The system of claim 15 wherein the fire control unit is operative to ignite aerosol generators of the plurality in a sequential manner.
20. The system of claim 15 wherein the fire control unit is operative to ignite selectively aerosol generators of the plurality.
21. The system of claim 15 wherein the fire control unit is operative to ignite selectively aerosol generators of the plurality to dispense a predetermined concentration of the fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area within a predetermined period of time.

22. The system of claim 15 wherein each ignition element comprises an electric ignition element; and wherein the fire control unit is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator by activating electrically the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the enclosed area.
23. The system of claim 22 wherein each electric ignition element comprises at least one squib; and wherein the fire control unit comprises a squib firing unit for activating each ignition element.
24. The system of claim 15 wherein the fire control unit includes a built in test function.
25. The system of claim 15 wherein the enclosed area is a cargo hold of an aircraft.
26. A fire suppression system for a plurality of substantially enclosed areas, said system comprising:
a plurality of solid propellant aerosol generators disposed about each enclosed area of the plurality for exhausting a fire suppressant aerosol that is substantially void of an ozone depleting material into at least one enclosed area, each aerosol generator including an ignition element for igniting the solid propellant thereof; and
a fire control unit for each enclosed area of the plurality, each fire control unit being coupled to the ignition elements of the aerosol generators of the corresponding enclosed area and is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator of the corresponding enclosed area utilizing the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the corresponding enclosed area.
27. The system of claim 26 wherein each fire control unit is disposed remotely from its corresponding enclosed area.
28. The system of claim 26 wherein each of the aerosol generators include a multiplicity of orifices for exhausting the fire suppressant aerosol into the corresponding enclosed area.
29. The system of claim 26 wherein each fire control unit is operative to ignite selectively aerosol generators of the plurality to dispense a predetermined concentration of the fire suppressant aerosol into the corresponding enclosed area within a predetermined period of time.
30. The system of claim 26 wherein each ignition element comprises an electric ignition element; and wherein each fire control unit is operative to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator by electrically activating the ignition element thereof to exhaust fire suppressant aerosol into the corresponding enclosed area.
31. The system of claim 30 wherein each electric ignition element comprises at least one squib; and wherein each fire control unit comprises a squib firing unit for each ignition element.
32. The system of claim 26 wherein each fire control unit includes a built in test portion.

33. The system of claim 26 wherein each fire control unit is governed by a separate activation signal to ignite the solid propellant of at least one aerosol generator of the corresponding enclosed area.
34. The system of claim 33 wherein each separate activation signal is manually generated.
35. The system of claim 33 wherein each separate activation signal is generated in response to a detection of a fire in the corresponding enclosed area.
36. The system of claim 26 wherein the enclosed areas are cargo holds of an aircraft.

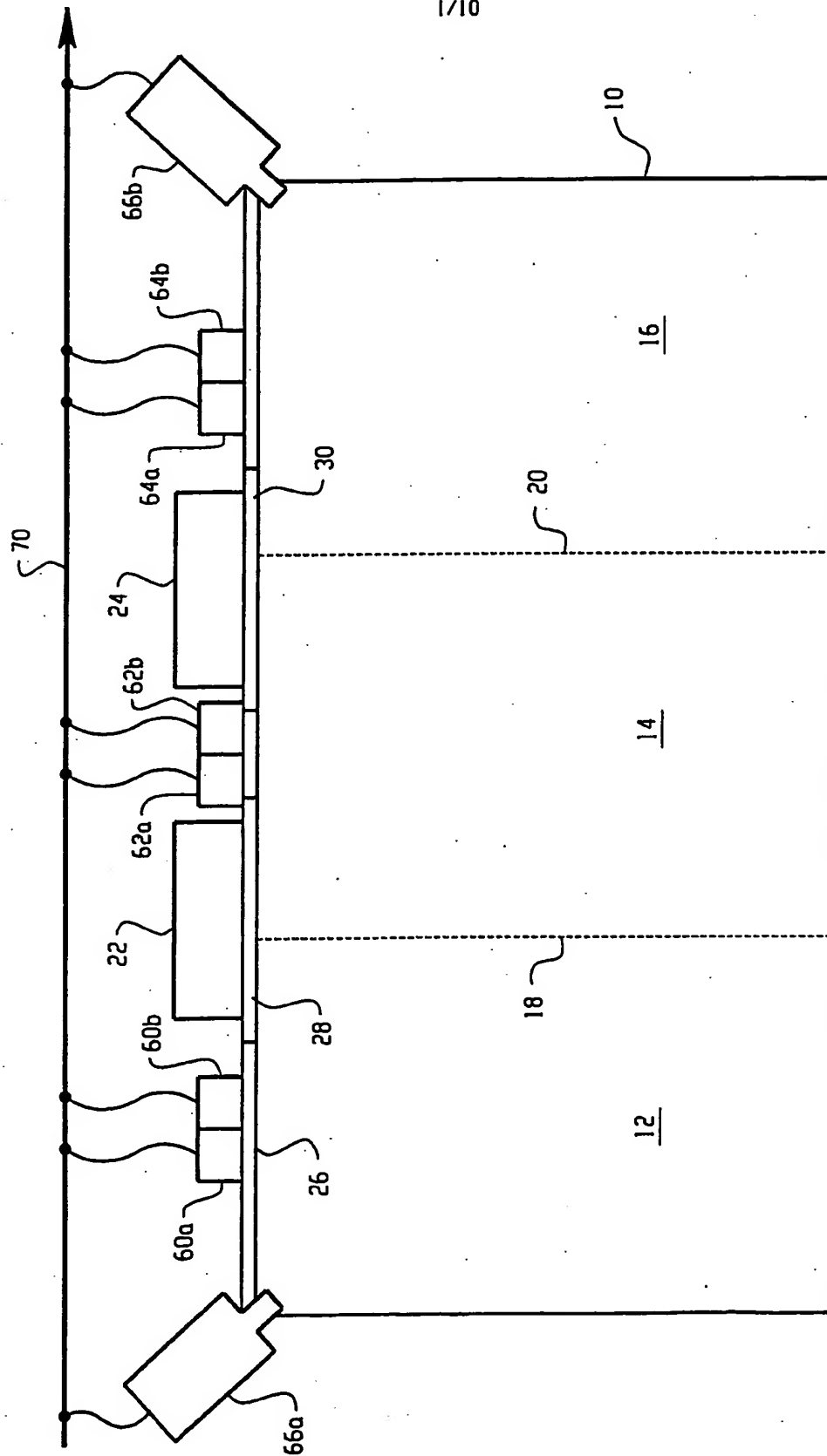


Fig. 1

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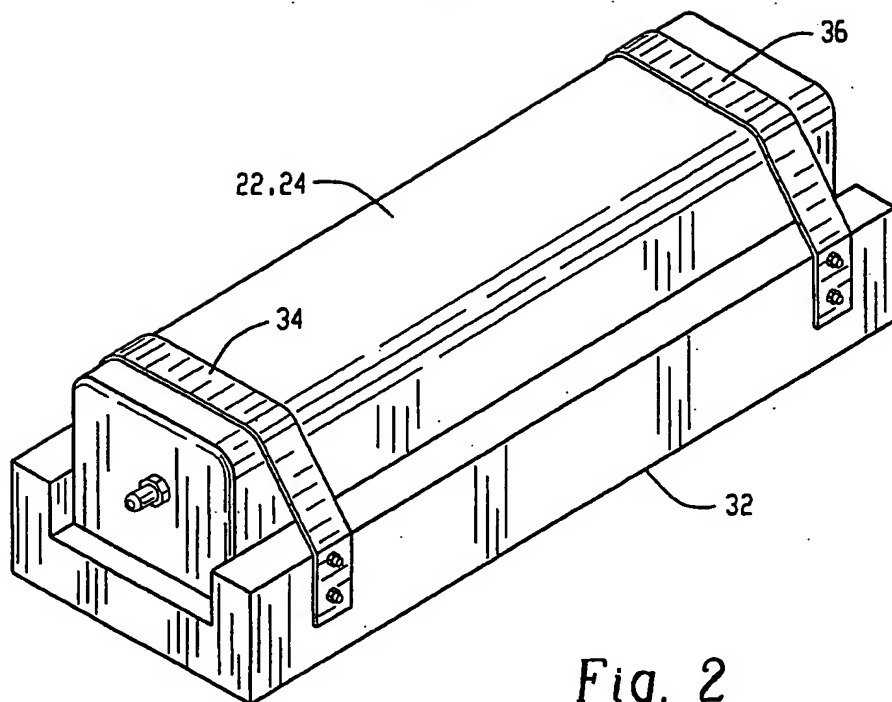


Fig. 2

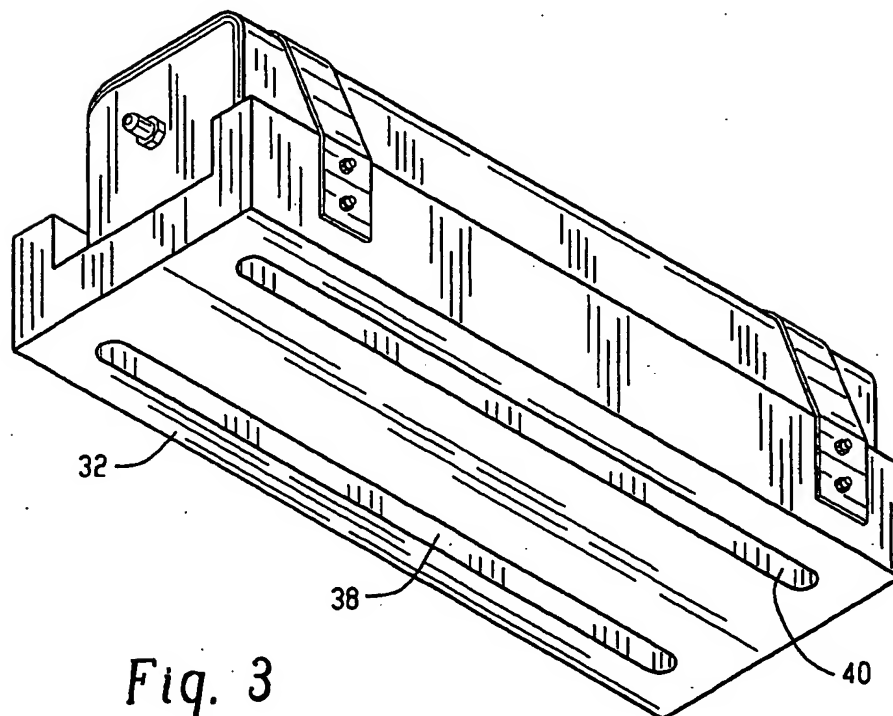


Fig. 3

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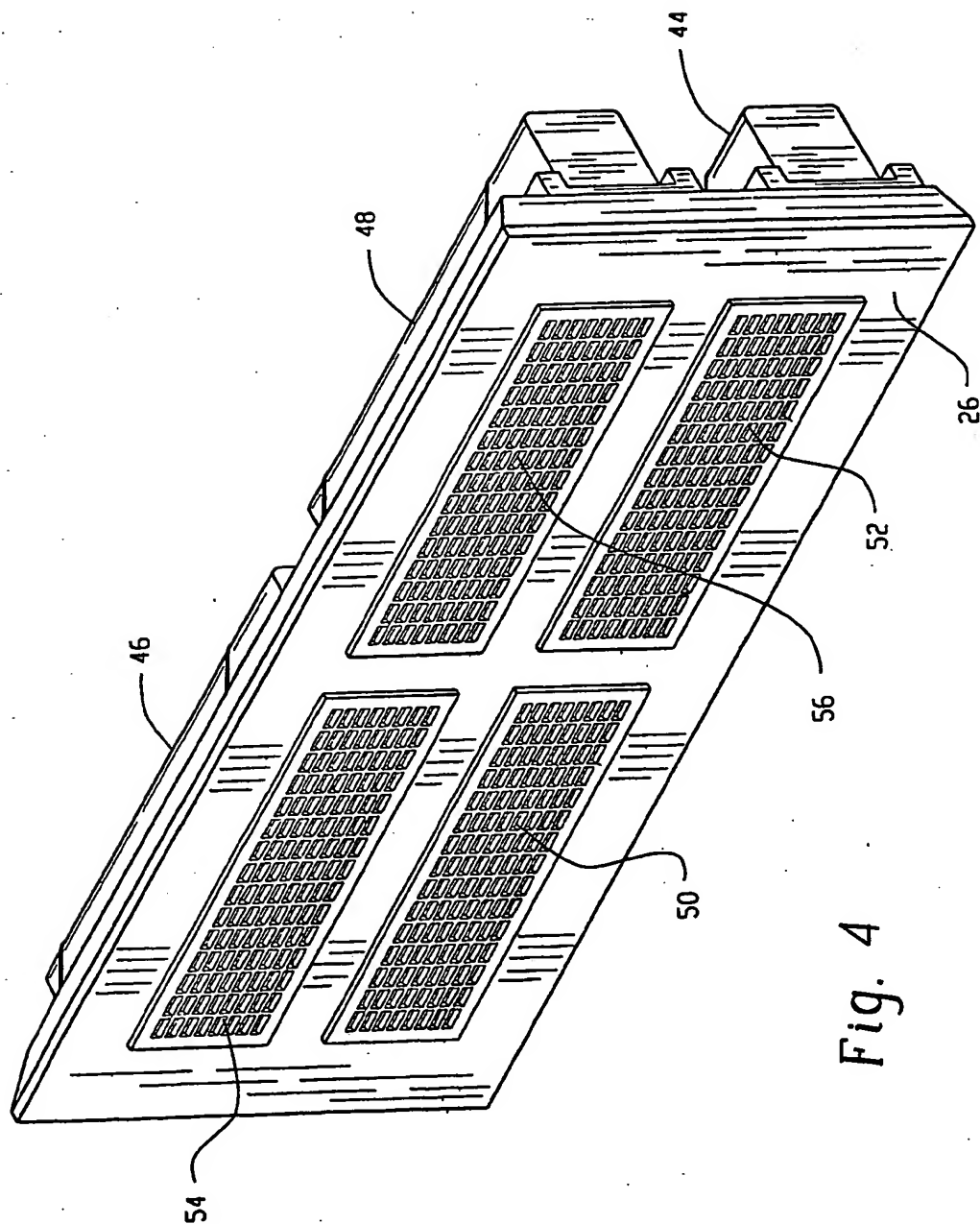


Fig. 4

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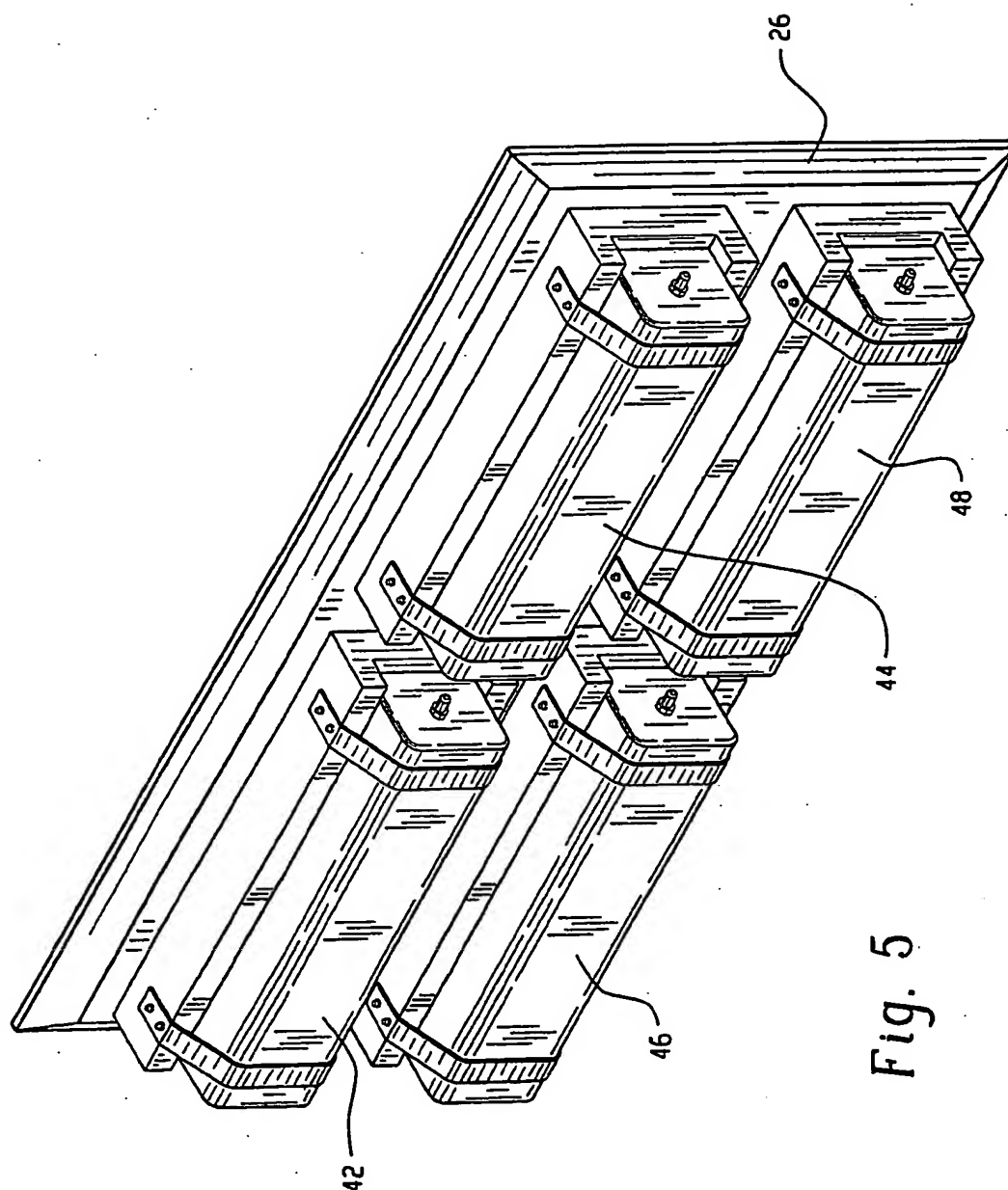


Fig. 5

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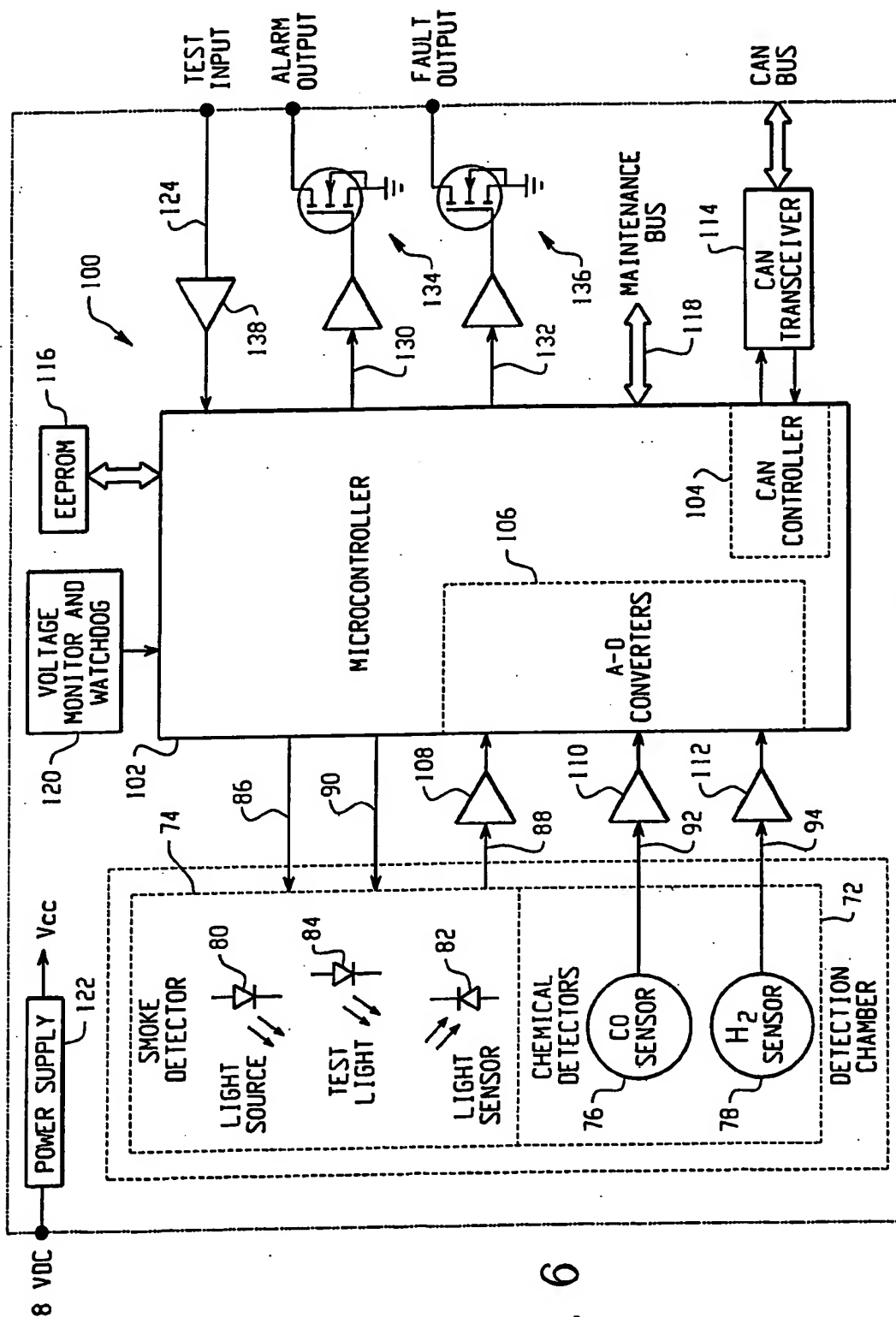


Fig. 6

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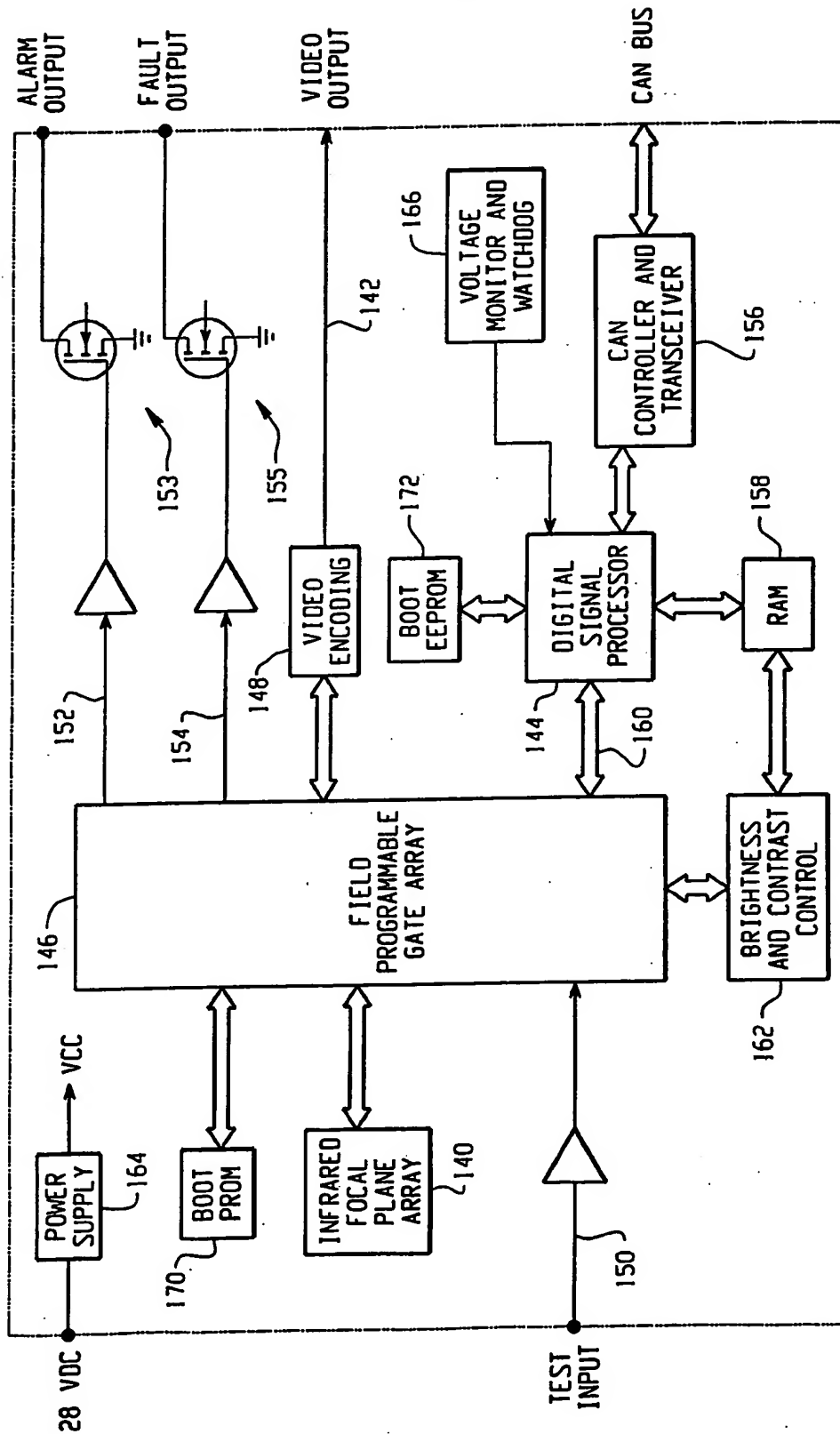


Fig. 7

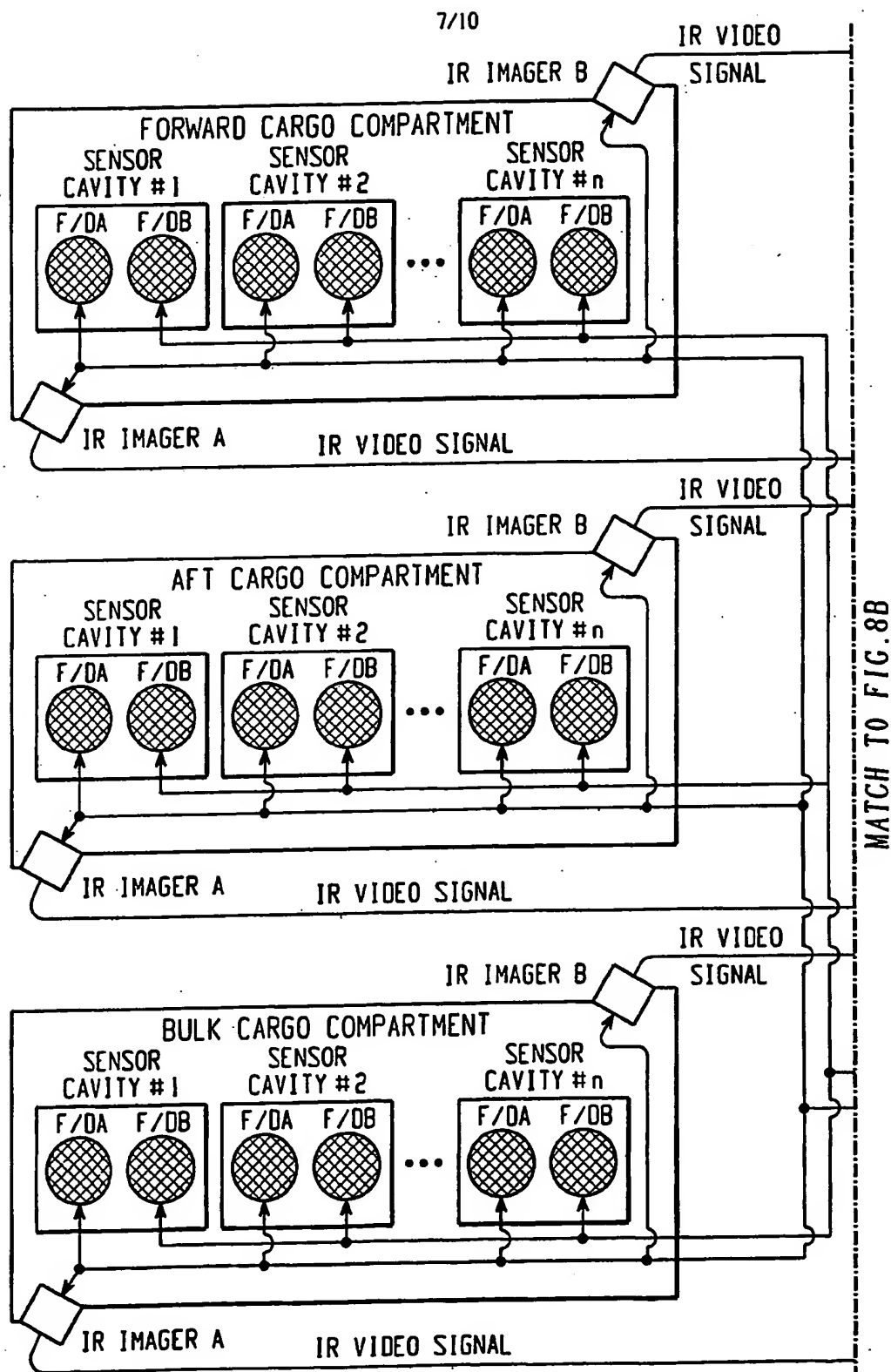


Fig. 8A

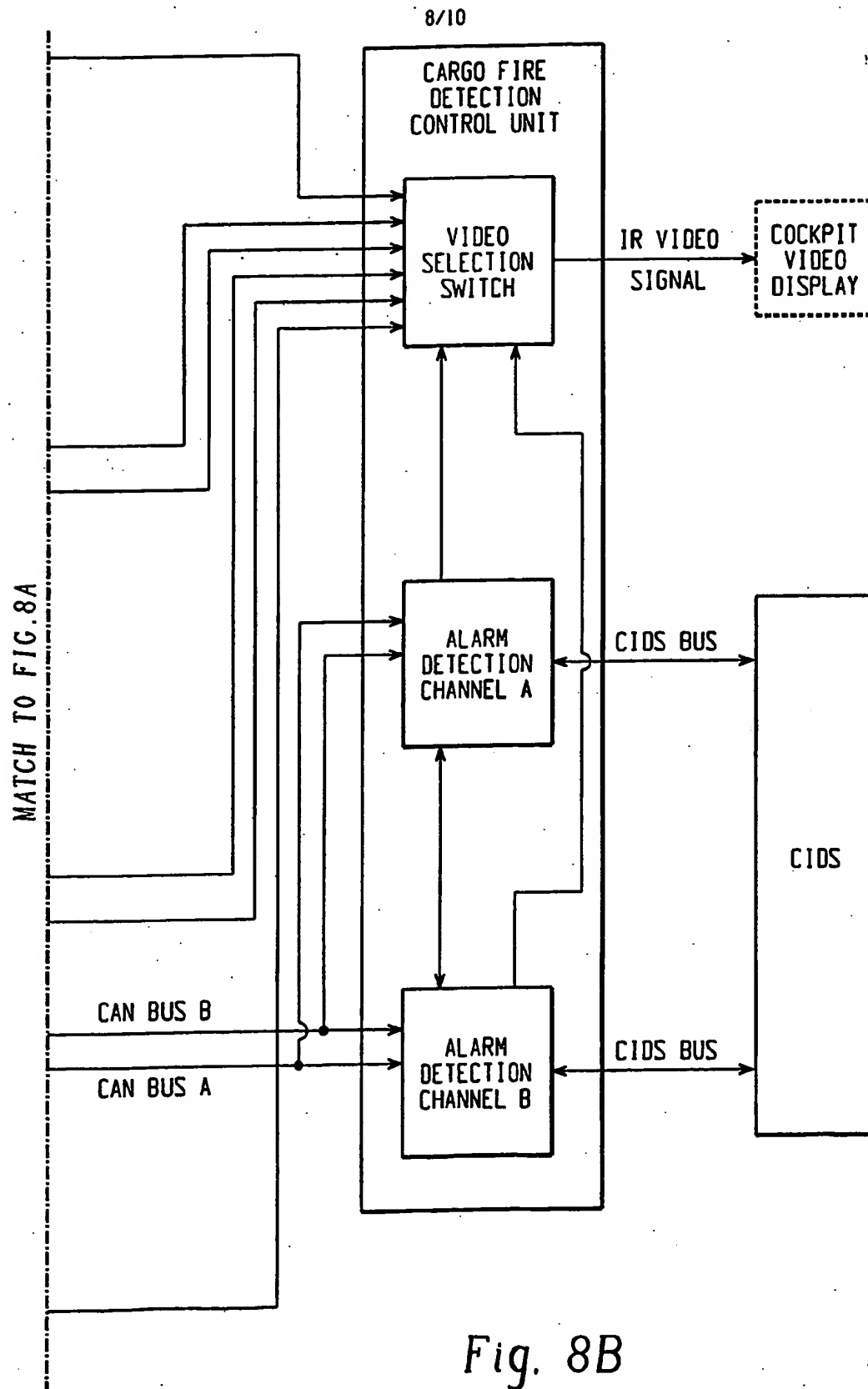


Fig. 8B

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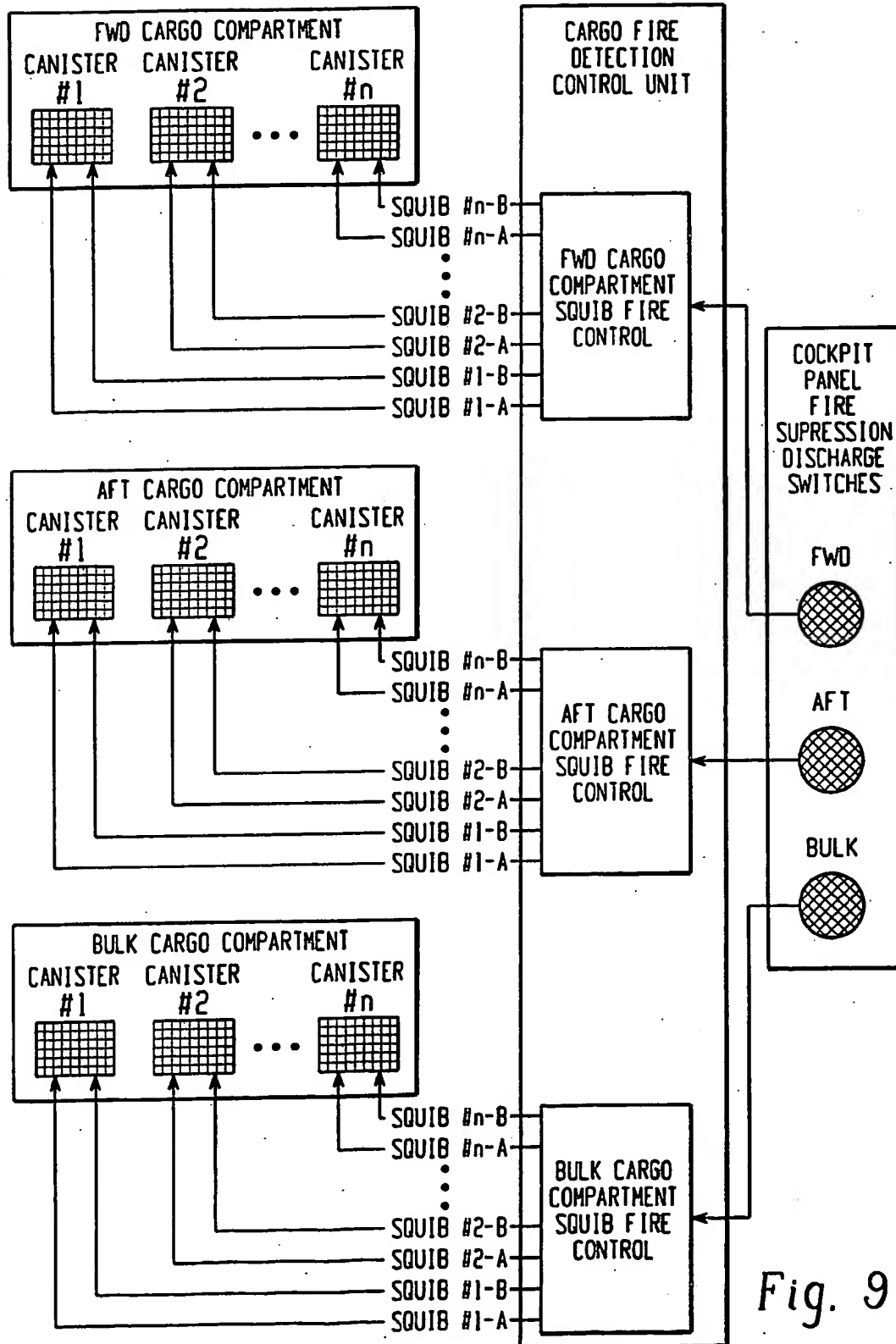


Fig. 9

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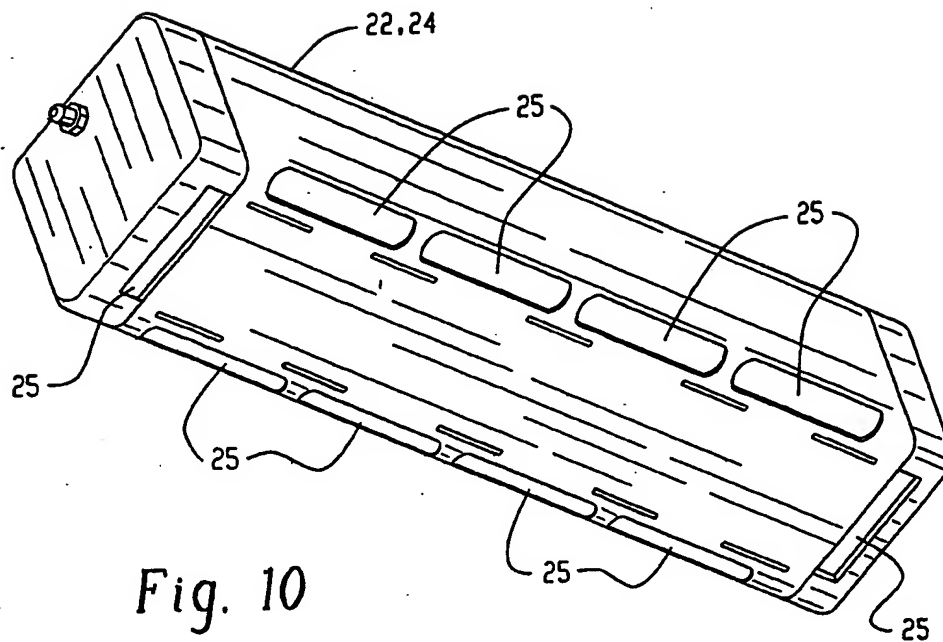


Fig. 10

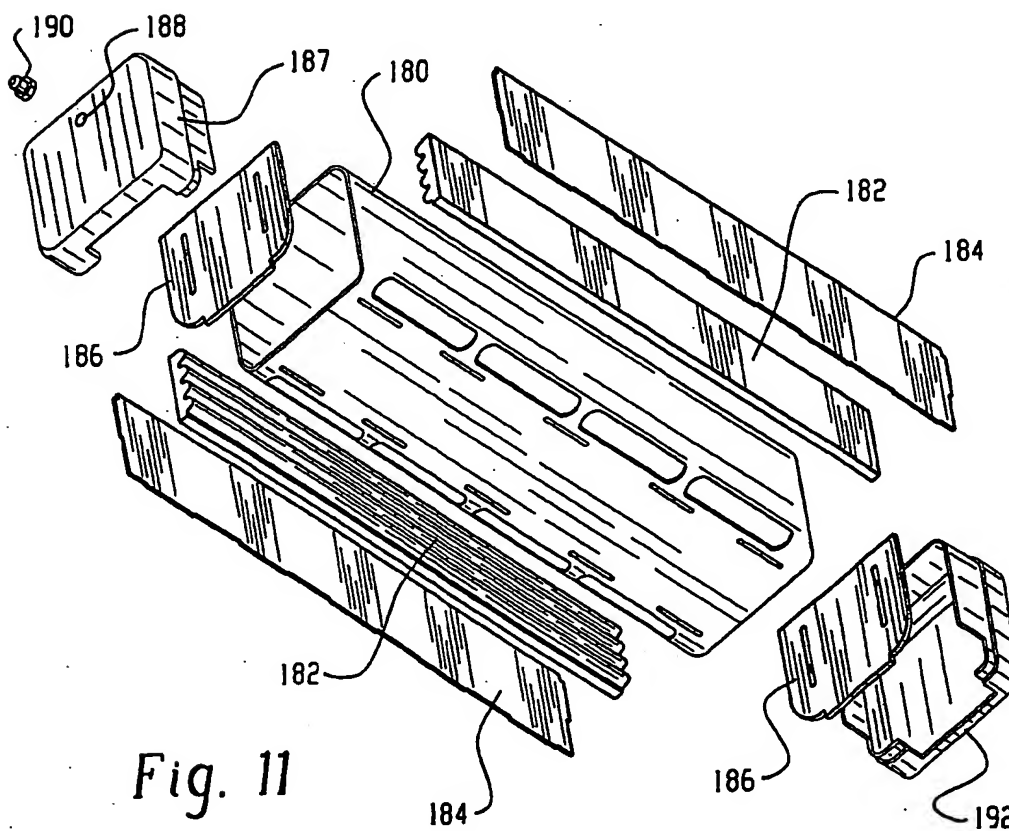


Fig. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 02/30031

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A62C35/08 A62C5/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A62C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 609 210 A (GALBRAITH LYLE D ET AL) 11 March 1997 (1997-03-11) the whole document	1-36
A	US 5 806 603 A (SCHAEFERS HERBERT ET AL) 15 September 1998 (1998-09-15) the whole document	1-36
A	WO 00 37142 A (FIRECOM S R L ; RONDINO ANGELO (IT)) 29 June 2000 (2000-06-29) the whole document	1-36

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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